



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

inspected and passed. There was a rejection of an Italian youth suffering from fever.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon. U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *May 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended May 2, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

April 27, the steamship *Ema*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 35 cabin and 671 steerage passengers and 100 pieces of large and 600 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and fifteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

April 28, the steamship *Marco Minghetti*, of the Italian Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 2 cabin and 532 steerage passengers and 64 pieces of large and 550 pieces of small baggage. Nine hundred and forty pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

April 28, the steamship *Massilia*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1 cabin and 1,180 steerage passengers and 50 pieces of large and 1,200 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and ninety-five pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

May 2, the steamship *Christiania*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 614 steerage passengers and 86 pieces of large, and 665 pieces of small baggage.

At the inspection of the steamship *Massilia* there were 2 children rejected who had an eruption which closely resembled measles. These cases were taken to the isolation hospital. To-day I have been informed that the eruption on 1 of the cases has changed much in character and resembles that of smallpox. The attending physician, however, still withholds the diagnosis.

The disinfection of Sicilian baggage was discontinued May 1. All bedding, however, regardless of the place of origin, is disinfected.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Concerning plague in Osaka.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *April 21, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to my letter of 16th instant, in which I reported the occurrence of 2 cases of plague in Osaka, on April 8 and 12, respectively, and noted that a third had, on the day of writing, been reported to me direct from Osaka, I have the honor to state that the return of the last case referred to proved to have been erroneous, it really alluding to the bacteriological verification of case No. 2.

A third instance of the disease was detected on the 18th, was clearly